Date: Wed, 25 May 94 09:39:56 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #573
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 25 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 573

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 13:13:45 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!
news.clark.edu!netnews.nwnet.net!ns1.nodak.edu!dp1.lib.ndsu.NoDak.edu!
gregg@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: "for ID" (long)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2rtrkn$o3d@mary.iia.org> denglet1@mary.iia.org (Tom Dengler) writes:

>Good advice, but pray tell, what is the difference betwixt 73 and 73's.

> * SLMR 2.1a *
>
>

Tom,
I hesitate to post this and start this thread all over again, but what the heck, it is summer and things need to heat up a little.

73 is a morse prosign. It means "best regards." To say 73's would be to say "best regards's" which would seem redundant.

My main contention is, don't use morse prosigns on voice; on voice, use words. Don't say things like, "qth and 73" except on cw. If, for some reason, you think you have to, use the correct prosign. Some folks like to murder the prosign on voice and say things like "seventy trees" and "quissy" for "qsy" but mostly that is just a feeble effort to be "cute" or "cool."

I am certainly not a newby, but after only 16 or 17 years of licensed operation, I don't think I'm an OF either. Back when Rover was a pup and Part 97 was on stone tablets and CB was the rage, there was a whole lingo that went along with being a CB'er. Lots of their jargon was borrowed from the hams and evolved to suit the CB'ers. Now, after all this time, some of the CB talk has crept back to us. It isn't so much the words as the attitude that goes along with it.

Part of that attitude conveys the idea that, hey, I'm a ham and I'm something special. I do things that normal mortals can't/don't do. I worked hard (most of us) to get where I am and I'm proud of it and my language, rhetoric, if you will, reflects the elitism that I feel. I use jargon, codes, stylized speech patterns to reflect how I feel.

On the other hand, though, many of us rarely examine what we say or why we say it. We hear, especially as newbies, the things that people we admire are saying and we emulate them. If the Big Gun DX'er across town says "73's" to his DX contact halfway around the world, then even though we can't work the world, we can at least sound like the guys who do.

Many others of us just pick up poor operating habits and pass them on to others. For example, many repeaters have sophisticated computerized controllers that send a courtesy beep when the carrier of a tranmitting station drops. It is obvious to everyone when someone is done talking and they release the mic. Yet, many hams have picked up this habit if saying "over" at the end of the transmission. Maybe they work a lot of ssb on hf, where it isn't so easy to tell when someone is done talking, or more likely they heard someone else say it, who might have thought it was cool when Broadrick Crawford said it in "Hiway Patrol." The point is, you don't need to say "over" when the repeater, in effect, says "over" for you every time.

These peeves are not burning a hole in my heart, nor am I close to death from stress about them. To me, ham radio is an important part of my life. There is room of all of us, even though it gets a bit crowded once in a while. I just think it is important for someone to speak up now and then, and say "Hey, as good as it is, it can be better."

I throw in a "hell' or "damn" or worse now and then, just ask anyone around here. No one is perfect. The FCC sure as hell doesn't give a damn about it. They won't even kick a few blatent bootleggers off 2 meters in this area. So, it is up to us to have fun, improve our communication skills and carry on the traditions of ham radio...

I have my asbestos gloves and fire retardant sunglasses, so flames will not harm me at all. They will simply be filed to the bit bucket unanswered.

****
Joseph M. Gregg
Internet: Gregg@Plains.NoDak.edu
Packet: KN0A@W0ILO.#SEND.ND.USA.NOAM
LL: 701-588-4427
****

Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 12:57:26 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!psuvax1!news.pop.psu.edu!ra!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 2 meter thru-glass (Saturn)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Just adding another `branch' to this thread...

A few months ago I posted a few questions about through-the-glass antennas. I had recently purchased a 1993 Saturn SL, and was wondering what other Saturn owners had done to install through-the-glass on their vehicles. So after approximately 6 months of casually rooting around for answers I've assembled the following observations/conclusions. The sources are many and varied, e.g. the dealership, other Saturn owners, etc. Some may be fact, others may be folklore... you be the judge.

Question: What are those little black dot around the edge of the rear window?
Answer: They are small conductive (metallic?) dots that aid the rear window defogger. Apparently they act as heat sinks, and allow the defogger to clear the window around the edge. For some reason the manufacturer will not (or cannot) place the conductive metallic strips (for ohmic heating) near the top and bottom edges of the glass.

Question: OK, can I put the through-the-glass antenna lower on the widow, say, between the large black dots, and the first metallic strip?
Answer: Based on other posting, the answer seems to be `no.' Apparently mounting the antenna too close to the strips fouls up the capacitive coupling. How and why?... I don't know. You would think that they would act as a ground plane, but apparently this is not the case.

Question: OK, so where *can* I mount the antenna?
Answer: You can mount it at the top center of the rear window. At that location will notice a little square gap in the dots with the manufactures trademark in it. This is where the dealership told me to place it. Every cellular phone antenna I've seen on a Saturn has been mounted here. Another possible location could be at the top center of the the front window, just above the rear view mirror, but I haven't verified this yet.

By the way, has anyone ever *removed* a through-the-glass antenna? How difficult is it? Is the adhesive difficult to remove? Does it leave a stain or mark on the glass? Is it difficult to avoid damage the antenna?
--
David Drumheller, KA3QBQ phone: (202) 767-3524
Acoustics Division, Code 7140 fax: (202) 404-7732
Naval Research Laboratory
Washington, DC 20375-5350 e-mail: drumhell@claudette.nrl.navy.mil

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Date: 25 May 1994 14:52:41 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!pipex!bnr.co.uk!corpgate!nRCHs022!magnet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 2 meter thru-glass (Saturn)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

David Drumheller (drumhell@claudette.nrl.navy.mil) wrote:
: Just adding another `branch' to this thread...

: A few months ago I posted a few questions about through-the-glass
: antennas. I had recently purchased a 1993 Saturn SL, and was wondering
: what other Saturn owners had done to install through-the-glass on their
: vehicles. So after approximately 6 months of casually rooting around for
: answers I've assembled the following observations/conclusions. The
: sources are many and varied, e.g. the dealership, other Saturn owners,
: etc. Some may be fact, others may be folklore... you be the judge.

: Question: What are those little black dot around the edge of the rear
: window?
: Answer: They are small conductive (metallic?) dots that aid the rear
: window defogger. Apparently they act as heat sinks, and allow the
: defogger to clear the window around the edge. For some reason the

: manufacturer will not (or cannot) place the conductive metallic strips
: (for ohmic heating) near the top and bottom edges of the glass.

A way to speed the manufacturing process by lessening the amount of trim
needed to cover the ragged edges around the windows.

--
brad.glidewell@nt.com

"I am the most humble person in all the world!"

Date: 25 May 1994 14:06:54 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!news.tamu.edu!furuta@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 2 meter thru-glass (vehicles with rear doors)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Out here in Texas it seems that the common practice is to mount
cellular antennas on the fixed-movement side windows for those
vehicles with rear doors (as opposed to mounting it on the front
windshield, which seemed more common in the DC area). The pros seem
obvious (avoid movement of the antenna cable). Can someone comment on
the cons? How well does this work with amateur through the glass
antennas?

--Rick
KE3IV

Date: 25 May 1994 12:45:59 GMT
From: newsgate.watson.ibm.com!watnews.watson.ibm.com!vinod@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 40 to 50 mile range listening -- Which band to use/build?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CqCq1q.H22@freenet.carleton.ca>, as041@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Robin
Ludlow) writes:
|>
|> My advice for this short haul, especially at night, would be 80m, hands down.

Thanks for your reply, and also my thanks to everyone who replied
through email. The almost unanimous vote was for 80m; couple
of people mentioned that I might be fine on both 80 and 40, and
advised to build based on my other interests. Most people warned
about interference from broadcast stations on 40m.

Based on all your input, I have decided to build the receiver for
80m. I am now eagerly waiting the arrival of the kit.(maybe today..)

--vinod
email: vinod@watson.ibm.com

Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 14:29:58 GMT
From: newsgate.melpar.esys.com!melpar!phb@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 40 to 50 mile range listening -- Which band to use/build?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

as041@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Robin Ludlow) writes:

>In a previous article, vinod@watson.ibm.com (Vinod Narayanan) says:

>>ten-tec in couple of days. I want to use this radio to
>>receive code practice sessions from W1AW - about 40 to 50
>>miles from where I live.
>>
>>I can build this for either 40m or 80m. For the 40 to 50 mile
>>range, which band will work better? I will be doing most of

>My advice for this short haul, especially at night, would be 80m, hands down.

     Good advice. In fact, at the range stated (40 to 50 miles) it should
work OK in the daytime as well. 40 might actually work since it's close
enough to give groundwave coverage even at night, but 80 would be best.

73 DE K4MSG

(|_|) * Paul H. Bock, Jr. K4MSG * Internet: pbock@melpar.esys.com
 | |) * Senior Systems Engineer * Telephone: (703) 560-5000 x2062

   "You can have my bug when you can pry my cold, dead fingers from
    around it....." - anonymous radiotelegraph operator

Date: 25 May 1994 09:39:05 -0400
From: newstf01.cr1.aol.com!search01.news.aol.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Amp-Hours for a Battery
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CqB9s0.uH@cbfsb.cb.att.com>, mam@cbnewsg.cb.att.com
(mark.a.mccuistion) writes:

>How can I determine the 'Amp-Hour' of a battery?

The amp-hour rating of a battery is the product of the current drawn and the time it will provide that current. In this case, you can draw 1 A for 10 hours, 2 A for 5 hours, or (theoretically) 10 A for 1 hour,
or any combination in between. Generally, the batteries are what they say they are if they're in good shape. Some will get hot and be damaged at the high end (much current for short time).

>And how do you test for a charged battery? I set my Multimeter
>to 10Amp, and touch the probes to the + and - of the battery. (I hope
>I haven't been doing -The Wrong Thing-!)

NO, NO, NO! A current meter has a very low resistance. If you do it that way, you're virtually shorting out the battery. Remember this simple rule for how to hook up a meter- "VOLTAGE exists ACROSS gaps (meter goes in parallel), CURRENT flows THROUGH circuits (meter in series).

>I got some neat 6v no-maintenance batteries at the local Hamfest.
>They charge fine, and have the appropriate 6 volts. But If they
>say NP10-6 (or is it 6-10) 10 Amp-hour, how can I test that?

Set up a simple series resistor circuit
to draw a moderate current. Make periodic measurements and graph the result. This is dirt cheap (meter and resistor), and gives a good idea
of the rating for most ham purposes. (And don't get crazy about "deep cycling" the battery while doing this. That is exactly what most exercisers
do; once it a while won't hurt it.)

--
Stan Olochwoszcz, n2ayj@starcomm.overleaf.com (et al)
Unemployed technical trainer in the Clinton Wildly Expanding Economy and
licensed rad-e-o amchoor
Tax, title, dealer prep, and destination charges not included.

Date: 25 May 1994 13:59:34 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!
mane.cgrg.ohio-state.edu!aus1.robins.af.mil!wrdis02.robins.af.mil!

lakeith@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Arrl tel. number
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Benjamin Hackney (bhackney@picard.infonet.net) wrote:
: Does anyone have the number for the ARRL?

: Tnx
: -bh

203-666-1541

Date: Mon, 23 May 1994 13:34:05 -0500
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!zip.eecs.umich.edu!
yeshua.marcam.com!news.kei.com!ub!galileo.cc.rochester.edu!ee.rochester.edu!
rochgte!UUCP@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham Radio few problems!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

 SO> I must have the section of California wrong. I'm constantly hearing
 SO> accounts from people who indicate that listening to some of the
 SO> conversations on CA 2 meter repeaters reveals language which is
 SO> actually worse then what you hear on the 27mhz band.

        That's only true for a couple of repeaters. The rest of the area,
        IMO, is quite polite and respectful. I'm just wondering why people
        that disagree with what goes on on certain repeaters bother to
        listen in?

... Catch the Blue Wave!

Date: Mon, 23 May 1994 14:44:36 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!usenet.ucs.indiana.edu!
master.cs.rose-hulman.edu!e106-2.rose-hulman.edu!Dave@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: KENWOOD TH-28A VHF/UHF
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

     Lucky I've got mine sitting right in front of me. With my TH-28, you
don't have to modify it to recieve the 118 MHz band. There was a little
yellow sheet included in the docs for the radio that told how to do it.
     Press and hold the "F" key for longer than 1 second
     press the "Low" key
     The radio will then (at least on mine) recieve from 118-135MHz. The

manual for the TH-28 says NOTHING about this, only the little yellow sheet that was included with everything else. The display will show a spade symbol when you are recieving in this range.

These opinions are mine, because nobody else really cares what I think!

Ted Gahimer
N9WQO
evgahimer@ee.rose-hulman.edu

Date: 23 May 1994 14:58:13 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!usenet.ucs.indiana.edu!master.cs.rose-hulman.edu!news@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Kenwood TH-78A *OR* Yaesu FT-530
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Another thing to remember:

The cost of the battery packs is too high for any of these HT's.

Instead of paying $50 for a second battery pack for my FT-530, I bought a battery holder for 6 AA-size cells.

I have two sets of AA NiCads which I rotate in this holder. Along with the original equipment Yaesu pack, this gives me three battery packs.

It seems to me these modern HTs have horrendous current drain, even if you don't transmit all that much.

Just remember to charge the AA cells with a constant 60 mA of current (600 mA-hr cells) for 18 or so hours.

I tried the TH-78 and the FT-530 and decided on the FT-530 even though the TH-78 was $10 less from AES.

The ham club here has two TH-78s and they seem to be okay. Incidentally the FT-530 replaced an FT-411E which had earlier replaced a K'wood TH-25.

They're all good rigs and I don't think you'll go wrong with any of them.

Few people will use all of the featrures, but they're nice to have.

Do you really need to use your rig as an alarm clock? I doubt it. But each morning mine turns on and gives me the weather from the local weather

station.

Sometimes I think my FT-530 is a scanner with a builtin XMTR.

73 de Jack, K9CUN.

Date: 25 May 1994 15:29:04 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!
jericho.mc.com!fugu!levine@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Kenwood TH-78A *OR* Yaesu FT-530
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article p1p@master.cs.rose-hulman.edu, derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu (John
Derry) writes:
-->Another thing to remember:
-->
-->The cost of the battery packs is too high for any of these HT's.
-->
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-->battery holder for 6 AA-size cells.
-->
-->
-->73 de Jack, K9CUN.

I paid $37 (I think, maybe a tad higher) at Dayton for a 12V
Periphex battery pack for my FT530. That was a show special.

However they are advertising FNB-26s (1000mah 8V) packs for
$40. Not really an objectionable price I think.

Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN   formerly KA1JFP
levine@mc.com   <--Internet email   Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail   FAX(508) 256-3599

Date: 25 May 94 16:25:02 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: List of Ham Mailing Lists
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am trying to compile and verify a list of ham radio mailing lists or
"reflectors" on the Internet. In the process, I have run across a few

that don't seem to work. In the following list, I have listed all the mailing lists I know of by name (including host name). Those that "don't work" (typically, because I'm unable to subscribe to them) are asterisked. If anyone is a current user of these lists and can straighten me out, that would be much appreciated. At the end of this exercise, I will post the complete list of lists, with info on how to subscribe and a brief summary of what each mailing list covers.

73, Pete
n4zr@netcom.com
NOTE: New Address

Date: 25 May 1994 14:56:17 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!xlink.net!news.dfn.de!news.uni-jena.de!prakinf2.PrakInf.TU-Ilmenau.DE!hekla!tom@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: QSL Info Jordan/Morocco etc
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <Cq9rFz.5qB@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>, bsplaine@sr.hp.com (Bill Splaine) writes:
|> I am looking for suggestions on QSL'ing to Jordan and Morocco. I have sent
|> QSL's to both contries with green stamps. Never received replies.. this has
|> been over 2 yrs... Is it correct to sent G.S.'s or are IRC's preferred. I've
|> heard that US Currency is illegal in some countries...
|>
|> 2nd Question... seems I have heard some problems QSL'ing via F6FNU(?) Any
|> problems I should be aware of? What I remember reading about is a grey fog.
|> May have been some rare but unhappy customers.
|>
There won't be problems if you do like F6FNU want - he has his own rules and
I have had troubles in the past too, but:
if you enclose 2IRC per QSLcard AND send one letter per card all will be ok.
It last only one or two weeks usually..
|> 3rd Question... QSL'ing Germany... Is one IRC/Green Stamp ok? I have heard
|> problems here too.
|>
Not enough unfortunately. But 2 Dollars are more than enough...gd dx& gd qsll
|> Any help/suggestions appreciated... Bill/N6GHG
|>
|> --
|> /\/\/\/

|>
DL5ATP
--
Thomas Planke Planke@Systemtechnik.TU-Ilmenau.DE
Technical University of Ilmenau Phone: +49 3677/69-1465

Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 13:13:46 EST
From: murky.apple.com!mumbo.apple.com!Adrien_Glauser%magic-bbs.corp.apple.com@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Repeaters
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Does anyone know of any repeater fequencies in Ontario?

A.
rec,radio.amateur.misc

Date: 25 May 1994 15:59:27 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: TM742 oscillation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello all,

Since a few weeks I am the owner of a Kenwood TM 742 E dual-bander.

The rig works fine, and I have modified the set after testing it for a few days.

The modification is 1. Expanding the receiver freq. range
2. Activating the cross-band repeater function.

Both modifications can be achieved by changing the position of two SMD resistors on the main board.

I noticed the next phenomenon after the mod.:

1. The cross-band repeater function works fine without any unexpected problems.

2. The extension of the VHF (2 m) range works fine. Now I can receive AM air traffic between 118 and 136 MHz!

3. The UHF receiver extension, however, causes a lot of problems. It appears that the frond-end of the set is oscillating at approx. 210 MHz!! This ONLY happens when receiving OUTSIDE the 70 cm band from

> 430.000 to 440.000 MHz. The oscillations result in a lot of spurious
> mixing products so a proper reception is alomost impossible (by the
> way, the set 'transmits' spurious signals at levels of approx. -15 dBm!!!

This problem seems to be typical for the TM742E. I asked some other hams, and they noticed the same problem.

Is anyone aware of this problem, and is there a possible fix for it??

Pls. let me know,

Regards,

Tom Staal - Hewlett-Packard - Amstelveen - Holland
E-mail: toms@hpsctma.neth.hp.com

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #573
****